World Alliance News Letter

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A UN Day Message From Nasrollah Entezam

As President of the Fifth General Assembly of the United Nations, it gives me great pleasure to avail myself of the opportunity to address the religious leaders represented by the readers of the *World Alliance News Letter.*

As an interfaith organization, founded with the aim of furthering international peace and world order through the major religious faiths of the world, The Church Peace Union and World Alliance are, I am sure, playing a very important role in encouraging the development of a more universal support for the United Nations.

I realize, however, that this role and this responsibility are more difficult to discharge today than in the past.

In the present stage of crisis in the world it is sometimes difficult not to become discouraged. There is a great deal of confusion and misgiving. Moreover, in addition to this, there are, unfortunately, many voices which preach despair and imply that no effort of the human race to consolidate its great achievements and improve its conditions can succeed in the face of what are loosely termed the "realities" of the situation. In some ways these prophets of failure and despair are even more destructive than the open opponents of international organization, for they undermine the confidence in and destroy the momentum of a growing institution.

But this is definitely a time for resolution, not for retreat. It is more important than ever that in the present state of affairs peoples and their leaders everywhere in the world should close their ranks against the forces of skepticism and should persist in their great — but seldom spectacular — task of making possible a peaceful world.

In far too many instances, peoples have been led to believe that the United Nations is only a debating society passing paper resolutions which embody laudable principles and ideals but which produce few practical, concrete achievements that can be easily measured by the simple standards of the common man.

Yet an objective review of the record of its six years of existence will show that to millions of people everywhere the United Nations is a source of direct help in their everyday lives. To some it is a case of food, or a bundle of books, or the magic of learning how to read and write; to others it is a doctor who vaccinates their children; it is the expert who shows them how to raise more rice, or more wheat, on their own land; it is the flag that marks a haven for the refugee or which means a meal to a nursing mother.

And beyond these material things, the United Nations gives support to the spiritual values of men's lives; it assists dependent peoples in their progress toward self-government and helps new nations to preserve and develop their freedom; it strengthens the concept of the dignity and worth of human beings. Though seldom making headlines, these humanitarian activities are definitely "realities", as real as were the cases of Iran, Greece and Indonesia which the United Nations had to face in the very first week of its existence. Later came the question of Syria and Lebanon, Palestine, Kashmir, the Corfu Channel, Berlin, and the Italian colonies.

In all these situations the United Nations method of mediation and conciliation, patiently and persistently applied, eased the tension, prevented war, or halted actual hostilities, thereby saving thousands upon thousands of lives.

Now there is Korea, a landmark in the history of international relations: the first time an international organization has acted, and acted swiftly, to meet aggression with collective force.

All in all, this is a good record; one of which all those who helped achieve it can be proud. But it is not good enough. It cannot be good enough unless and until every individual, no matter what part of the world he lives in, no matter what race he belongs to, or what faith he follows, does his share in the common task of earning universal peace.

There are battle fronts in the fight for peace just as there are battle fronts in war. We must all continue to man these battle fronts of peace, not one day each year, not tomorrow, but today and every day. We must fight together to erase the causes of war, poverty, prejudice, ignorance and fear.

We must not let these enemies of peace win a victory anywhere in the world, for in the long run it would mean their victory by default over all of us.

Let United Nations Day this month, as well as every day thereafter, be an occasion for peoples everywhere to reaffirm their faith and work in the cause of building upon the foundations of the United Nations Charter a peaceful world with security and independence for every nation.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

PRAYER FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

Increase among us, O God, all worthy plans and efforts to rebuild the structure of our world society on Thy sure foundations and to transform it into Thy Kingdom. Restore to us a belief in spiritual values and in the dignity and worth of all Thy children. Inspire us with a willingness to provide them with opportunities for work and growth and a fair enjoyment of all good things. Free us from all false teachings of the dominance of one group over another and from all distrust and fear of each other. Discipline us all in service to the common good. Give us the vision and the courage to establish and maintain universal brotherhood and peace, with all nations joined in love and lawfulness to foster the life more abundant for all. Unite us in one continuous prayer and effort, that under Thy guidance we may make our world a place where fruitful industry, valiant truth, responsible freedom, creative love, and pure religion flourish and all men dwell as sons of God in harmony and order. Amen.

G. A. Cleveland Shrigley

Appeal to Christian Leaders

Christian clergy of many denominations have recently signed an appeal warning Christians of their responsibilities in fostering anti-Semitism in the United States. Dr. John Paul Jones and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson drafted this "Appeal to Christian Leaders". They were assisted by nine clergymen, well known for their work in the field of human rights. Some 500 clergy from various parts of the country have already signed this appeal.

The statement suggests that the Christian world must realize that anti-Semitism among its members or the inability to prevent anti-Jewish feelings will prove destructive to its own faith and to human brotherhood. It is pointed out that careless and unwise use of Christian source materials, even parts of the New Testament, may arouse anti-Jewish feelings. The statement appeals for greater unity among all religions and people.

Facing the Orient

The Asia Institute of New York City, founded in 1929 by Arthur Upham Pope for research in the field of Iranian culture, has for the past ten years sponsored a School for Asian Studies at its headquarters (13 East 67th Street). This fall, with a staff of forty scholars of international reputation, it is continuing a series of courses on the civilization, history, archaeology, art, religion, philosophy and language of all Asian countries. Throughout the year, exhibits and evening programs devoted to the films and arts of each country are available to all those interested in Asiatic customs and folklore.

For those facing the Orient more directly from our western seaboard, there is now a graduate university located at 221 Sansome Street, San Francisco. This is The American Academy of Asian Studies with a staff of twenty orientalists, headed by Frederic Spiegelberg. Among the lecturers this fall will be Alan W. Watts, Ramaswami Aiyar (India), Nyogen Senzaki (Japan), Lama Tokwan Tada (Tibet), Zaki Ali (Egypt) and Luang Vadakarn (Thailand). The studies range from comparative surveys of religions and philosophies, to specialized courses on the culture, arts and languages of India, Tibet, Southeast Asia and the Islamic countries.

These two gateways of culture, from and into our country, are indicative of the appreciation which has been aroused in Americans for the civilizations of the East; also, the Institute in New York City and the Academy in San Francisco are reminders that only as we become acquainted with the ideals, along with the methods of living and thinking of our far-eastern neighbors will we be able to live, in the very near future, in peace and on friendly terms, not only with Asia, but with all nations of the world.

The Churches and World Order

During the past six years, due to the emphasis which the United Nations has made upon individual and group participation in international affairs, genuine concern has been generated among many churchgoers as to whether or not the church, singly or as a whole, has been avoiding "one world" responsibility. An impressive number of synagogues and churches have appointed at least one committee which is active in working to extend Judaeo-Christian principles into every phase of social and international affairs.

In New York City, it is a comparatively easy matter for churches to cooperate with or share in some of the activities of the United Nations; and, as with the New York Methodist Christ Church, meetings relative to the UN, with guest speakers from the Secretariat, are held regularly each month.

An example of what churches across the country are doing in this field is found in the Center Congregational Church of Manchester, Connecticut. With world peace as a focal point, a "Peace Group" was formed under the guidance of the minister, the Reverend Clifford O. Simpson. This Group has carried on activities which include: sponsoring a UN Week observance; making available literature on the

United Nations in an effort to create a sustained and active interest in and support of its work; carrying membership in the Peoples Section for the UN; and arranging meetings of various types on international problems.

The citizens of Manchester and the members of this Congregational church in particular are now altruistically associated with Asia, for example, through contributions toward Indian relief and committees dealing with racial and interfaith problems. For Europe, there are weekly clothing collections as well as a program of direct help to displaced persons both there and in the Middle East.

Church forums on international problems and the decisions before the UN are conducted by leaders in Manchester and the neighboring cities (a method which could apply to every church and every city). Thus is the church helping to instruct the entire community of Manchester in the new role each person today must assume as an invaluable, dynamic link in an inter-dependent world brotherhood.

A Forum of National Importance

The subject of the *New York Herald Tribune* Forum this year will be: "Balancing Moral Responsibility with Scientific Progress." Although verbatim reports of the lectures and discussions will appear in the *Tribune's* Sunday edition on October 28th, each session will be broadcast and telecast over national radio and television channels. The four programs of the Forum will take place on Monday evening. October 22; Tuesday afternoon and evening, October 23; and Wednesday evening, October 24.

With Christmas in Mind

The true spirit of the Christmas season allows one to receive only in order to give, and we feel that this attitude applies to even a publication such as the *World Alliance News Letter.* We hope that each of our members, after reading each issue, will pass it on to a friend; also, that readers of the *News Letter* will send a subscription as a Christmas remembrance to many friends, both here and abroad.

UNICEF Greeting Cards

For the 1951 holiday season, UNICEF has issued greeting cards in five different designs. Lithographed in full color, the cards carry Season's Greetings in the official languages of the United Nations. The designs, delightful and wistful studies of a child's world, are reproductions of "fabric appliques" by the Danish artist, Dagmar Starcke. Boxes containing 10 cards (two of each design), with envelopes are $1.00, and may be ordered through UNICEF Greeting Card Fund, United Nations, New York. All proceeds from these cards go to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The fund is bringing aid to needy children and mothers of all races in more than fifty countries. It has provided supplementary food for as many as 8 million children; clothes, shoes or blankets for 6 million; and medical aid for upward of 30 million. As UNICEF is supported entirely by voluntary contributions of governments, individuals and organizations, "Let Your Greetings Help A Child".

CONFERENCE ON WORLD ORDER

Rochester, New York

Monday and Tuesday, November 12-13, 1951

Theme: "Toward a Free World"

Monday, Nov. 12

12:00 Noon — Luncheon
Address: "Toward a Free World"
Ralph W. Sockman

2:30 p.m. — Address: "Toward a Free World Community"
Ralph Barton Perry
Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Harvard University
Panel Discussion

8:00 p.m. — Address: "Toward a Stable, Free World Economy"
B. K. Sandwell
Editor, *Saturday Night;* former Professor of Political Economy, McGill University; Fellow of Royal Society of Canada
Panel Discussion

Tuesday, Nov. 13

10:00 a.m. — Address: "Long Range Planning Under Democratic Control"
Lewis Mumford
Lecturer; Author, *The Conduct of Life* and many other works.
Panel Discussion

12:00 Noon — Luncheon
Address: "Pattern for Peace"
Dr. C. E. Silcox
Address: "The Middle East and the Atlantic Community"
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson

2:15 p.m. — Adjournment

The American Council of the World Alliance will hold its Annual Meeting in conjunction with the above leadership training conference. Members and friends of the World Alliance are cordially invited to attend all sessions of the Rochester conference.

UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1951

By Ambassador Warren R. Austin

SIX YEARS is but a moment of time in the Christian era, but the years since the signing of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco, October 24, 1945, have been crowded with portentous events. They include religious persecution in the Balkan states, brutal aggression against the Republic of Korea, and hostilities between Arabs and Jews in Palestine. The years are marked by advance in man's power to destroy, which has rendered obsolete the bombs dropped at Nagasaki and Hiroshima. During this period communist imperialism crushed democratic government in Czechoslovakia, and consolidated its power on the Chinese mainland. These sinister events loom against the dark pattern of cold war tension and Soviet sabotage of constructive attempts to secure regulations of armaments.

Christian leaders know the threat to the maintenance of spiritual values posed by these events. They know that Soviet communism challenges the existence of church institutions. It is appropriate, yes, it is vitally important for church people everywhere to take stock of the United Nations on the occasion of its sixth anniversary, for the promise of the United Nations is in sharp contrast to the threat of expanding tyranny.

In its brief existence, the United Nations has handled successfully one crisis situation after another which threatened to explode into open and general warfare. During 1949, the last of four armistice agreements was signed between the new state of Israel and its Arab neighbors. The United Nations is now working effectively on developing a final settlement. Through United Nations efforts a cease-fire was arranged in Kashmir after large-scale fighting had broken out between India and Pakistan. The United Nations is working to advance the cause of peace in South Asia through pacific settlement of this still serious issue between India and Pakistan.

AGGRESSION against the Republic of Korea has been met by United Nations action, supported by 53 members. The armed forces of 16 member nations have taken part in this historic conflict — the first concerted action of an international organization to block aggression by meeting force with force when confronted by tragic necessity.

Assisted by the United Nations, Indonesia has attained full independence, becoming the sixtieth member of the United Nations. The former Italian colonies of Libya, Somaliland and Eritrea, as a result of United Nations action, are coming to self-government and independence.

The Trusteeship Council is promoting the welfare of over nineteen million people who live in trust territories. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations, gives moral strength to the promotion of individual freedom and dignity.

The United Nations has taken vigorous steps to deal with problems of human misery, hunger, disease and ignorance. To cite but one example: the International Refugee Organization has found new homes for 800,060 persons displaced by war. All told, it has assisted more than a million and a half refugees.

The Peace through Deeds Resolution united the free world in the obligation to aid every victim of aggression by one state upon another. Through the Uniting for Peace Resolution adopted at the fifth session of the General Assembly, new machinery and better methods of collective action are being developed. Thus, upon recommendation of the General Assembly, it will be possible to secure coordinated United Nations action should aggression strike again. Establishment of a Peace Observation Commission provides the United Nations with a permanent means for assessing threats to the peace. The existence of such a Commission could become a deterrent to war.

THE CATALOG of United Nations accomplishments is long. The examples cited above are but part of the story of how the United Nations is buttressing human freedom.

United Nations Day 1951, therefore, is a day of great hope for the promise of the United Nations far outweighs the threat that the scourge of world-wide war may strike again.

If this promise is to be realized, however, there must be increased understanding of the work of the United Nations, and there must be the widest possible mobilization of spiritual support for the United Nations.

The active efforts of religious leaders on behalf of the United Nations are urgently needed now. The churches and synagogues have a mission to bring to the United Nations spiritual support.

Let us make of the United Nations Day a reaffirmation of faith that the principles and practices of the United Nations shall have Divine guidance.

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FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*

—HERBLOCK in *The Washington Post*

"How Are We Fixed For Jet-Propelled Ideas?"

STRENGTH THROUGH MILITARY POWER?

The recent fanfare about "fantastic" new weapons underscores the extreme preoccupation of the United States with military power. Our stated and accepted policy that we must lead from strength in foreign affairs has brought us to the place where we put our primary emphasis — at times it seems our *only* emphasis — upon military might. We have already built a vast military machine. The 1951-52 budget recommendation is almost 60 billion dollars for direct military expenditures.

Fear of overt aggression has, apparently, led us to place undue reliance upon military force. Many non-governmental organizations, some publicists, and even some Congressmen and governmental officials have warned us against the danger of undue stress upon military strength at the expense of developing strength in other ways. We do well to raise the question whether we are not, perhaps, enslaved by 19th century thinking, as if it were possible for us to do in the 20th century what Britain did in the hundred years between Waterloo and the first World War: that is, sustain a workable world order with a substantial military organization. Do we not delude ourselves if we believe that any *Pax Britannica* scheme, however effective it may have been in the past century, can be adapted into a *Pax Americana* that will meet the 20th century world situation?

If we are really concerned about developing strength in the free world, we shall have to deal realistically with the following factors:

(1) Military might alone, however vast it may be, cannot win allegiance of the non-communist peoples to the principles and goals of the free world.

(2) Even the military strength of our allies cannot be adequately developed unless the USA carries through a program of economic aid and reciprocal trade arrangements whereby the economy of each ally can become stable.

(3) We shall have to take into account the fact that during recent months we have estranged many of our allies. A noted commentator at the Ottawa meetings pointed out that the most striking factor which there came to light was the sharp division of opinion between the United States on the one hand and, on the other, all the other North Atlantic powers.

(4) Are we continuing in this country to make progress in the establishment of a stable economy which is not directly tied up with the rearmament program? A "military economy", like an arms race, can very easily lead us into global war.

(5) As our military power increases we appear to be placing less emphasis upon negotiation. Can we ever forget that there is literally no way of settling disputes between nations except through negotiation? Whenever a dispute between countries eventuates in war it is obvious that the dispute remains to be settled after the fighting has ceased.

(6) Our lighthearted cutting of appropriations to the United Nations also stresses the fact that, as our military might has increased, we have progressively lost faith in negotiation and international cooperation.

It is not yet too late for the American people to influence USA foreign policy. Surely religious leaders, together with members of churches and synagogues, have a special responsibility in this area. As a people, we claim we are for peace. If we are indeed dedicated to peace with justice, we will insist that our preoccupation with military power does not cause us to lose the peace by default. We default when we acquiesce in a policy that places its cardinal and even its sole emphasis upon a gigantic rearmament program.

General Bradley called us to our task when he said: "Complacent Americans could still be the undoing of America and the free world."

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

The Ottawa Conference

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) closed its seventh meeting in Ottawa on a note of confidence and hope. There was good reason for cautious optimism. NATO is made up of nations totaling over 340 million people, among them the most highly productive states in the world. It is encouraging to see that the members of the huge alliance can talk plainly, even sharply, without losing sight of their goal. It is even more encouraging to know that their goal, once purely military defense, has expanded and looks toward broad social, economic and cultural cooperation.

Perhaps the knottiest problem discussed at Ottawa was how far armament production could be increased without wrecking the economy of member states. General Eisenhower sent word that European arms production should be increased by 33 per cent in 1952. But with decreasing USA aid, the European countries feel that drastically increased military spending will fatally depress their standard of living and increase the threat of communism from within. The significance of the economic aspect was underlined by the presence, for the first time, of the finance ministers of the European participants.

As a result of the frank exchange of views, a high level committee of twelve has been formed with the task of determining the amount of future military production in the light of economic capabilities. They will report at the next meeting of NATO in Rome at the end of November.

The Suez Challenges the UN

The Rhodes Armistice Agreement that ended hostilities in Palestine has not succeeded in ending dangerous tensions in the Near East. The latest reminder to the UN that the maintenance of peace requires continuous effort came up before the Security Council late in July. The new state of Israel charged that Egypt has been imposing severe restrictions on shipping passing through the Suez Canal en route to Israel. Egyptian actions, they claimed, violated the Armistice Agreement between the two nations and seriously threatened the economic life of the Middle East.

Egypt made it clear that she feels it her sovereign right to control traffic through the Suez. And though in the case of Israel she was attempting to halt "war materials", there is no doubt that she was also trying to establish, at the expense of her old enemy, the principle of national control over the Canal. As the French pointed out, however, the Suez is an "international artery" of common benefit to all nations. The canal is in truth vital to the existence of states within three continents.

The primary responsibility of the UN is the main tenance of peace. It cannot afford to allow an in dividual nation to jeopardize the peace even for under standable nationalist reasons. The Security Counci therefore voted (eight for, three abstentions) tha Egypt cease all restrictions on international shipping through the Suez.

The internationalization of vital waterways—water ways upon which many nations depend for economi survival, is a step that demands serious and immediat attention. The UN should move quickly toward thi end and thus remove a source of irritation that migh some day lead to war.

Recommended Magazine Articles

The United Nations in the Era of Total Diplomacy by William T. R. Fox. (*International Organization,* May 1951.)

Dr. Fox gives a realistic appraisal of the United Nations, also making a careful analysis of the significance of "world opinion" within the international arena today. Two other important articles in this same quarterly journal are: "The Impact of the United Nations on United States Foreign Policy" by Benjamin V. Cohen; "The Influence of the United Nations on Soviet Policy" by Alexander W. Rudzinski.

Economic Liberty and the State by Robert L. Hale. (*Political Science Quarterly,* September 1951.)

Stimulating analysis of the current attacks on "statism" as the cardinal enemy of individual liberty.

Is the United States Imperialistic? by Herbert Feis. (*The Yale Review,* Autumn 1951).

A lucid refutation of the oft-leveled charge that the USA is imperialistic.

Christianity at a Turning Point by Marvin Lowenthal. (*The Zionist Quarterly,* Summer 1951).

An important scholarly study of anti-Semitism within the Christian culture. A profound and deeply moving article in this same edition is "To Be a Jew. What Is It?" by Abraham Joshua Heschel.

Crisis of Confidence in Iran by Edward Ashley Bayne. (*Foreign Affairs,* July 1951).

A clear, comprehensive survey of political, social and economic conditions in Iran, of special pertinence in view of the failure to date to solve the Iranian-British conflict in the Middle East.

The Tragedy of the Supreme Court by Eugene Gressman. (*New Republic,* September 3, 1951).

A vigorous criticism of the Supreme Court which, Mr. Gressman maintains, is "slowly reading into the Constitution anti-libertarian attitudes that threaten the very foundations of our free society". The author attacks the tendency of the Court to substitute for the supremacy of the First Amendment rights, the Frankfurterian theory of the supremacy of the legislative will. A parallel, but less specific approach to this whole question was made by E.L.P. in "We Need Faith" (*Christianity and Crisis,* September 17, 1951).

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS FOR UNITED NATIONS WEEK

In June 1951 The Church Peace Union published a United Nations Week leaflet entitled *Program Suggestions for Churches, Synagogues and Other Religious Organizations.* (Single copy free on request.) The following material on the observance of UN Week supplements the suggestions listed in this leaflet.

Worship

Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, President of the Fifth General Assembly of the UN, has written a message to people of all faiths as they observe United Nations Day (page 1 of this News Letter). The statement might be read from the pulpit on the Sunday preceding UN day or used as part of a special United Nations service.

The special Veterans' Advisory Committee of the National Citizens' Committee for UN Day, 816 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has urged religious groups to commemorate the UN war dead in their United Nations Day services. The statement issued by this Committee, in a news release from NCC dated August 26, could be read during the commemorative services, particularly as a prelude to prayers for USA and allied troops who have died in Korea.

Program

The United Nations Cook Book (Harper. 72 pp. $1.00): an excellent aid in planning a UN dinner. Over 100 tested recipes from UN member states.

For games of UN nations refer to *Fun and Festival from the Other Americas* by Rose H. Wright (Friendship Press. 1951. 48 pp. 50 cents). Also, *Children's Games from Many Lands* ed. by Nina Milen. (Friendship Press. 1951. 214 pp. $1.50 paper.)

Projects

Plan a relief activity for the destitute children of UN countries. Individuals and groups can contribute in various ways. The following organizations are working to rehabilitate needy children throughout the world:

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations, New York 16.

Save the Children Federation, 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10.

Children to Palestine, Inc., 1819 Broadway, Room 2304, New York 23.

Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, 55 West 42nd Street, New York 18.

Arrange a discussion, study project, round table, debate or model FAO meeting (or Unesco meeting) on what the United Nations is doing to alleviate the unequal distribution of the world's food supply. A set of six books on the Food and People Project, including a discussion guide, has been issued by Manhattan Publishing Company (225 Lafayette Street, New York 12. $1.65). *Food and the Family* by Margaret Mead; *UN Sets the Table* by Peter Kihss; *Food and Social Progress* by André Mayer; *Distribution of the World's Food* by Stefan Krolikowski; *Are There Too Many People?* by Alva Myrdal and Paul Vincent; *Food Soil and People* by Charles E. Kellogg.

For projects in which younger age groups can actively participate, The National Citizens' Committee for UN Day has issued an excellent brochure entitled *Planning Programs for United Nations Day: Suggestions for Teachers* (20 pp.). *United Nations in the Schools* (American Association for the United Nations, 45 E. 65th Street, New York 21. 1951. 11 pp. 10 cents) lists a wide range of activities which would also be applicable to church and community groups.

RECENT BOOKS ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS

The United by Carlos P. Romulo. Crown. 1951. 310 pp. $3.00.

An interesting book by the president of the Fourth General Assembly which presents, in novelistic form, arguments in favor of the United Nations.

United Nations Affairs ed. by Clyde Eagleton and Richard N. Swift. New York University Press. 1951. 265 pp. $7.00.

This book reports the talks and discussions of the second institute on United Nations affairs held at New York University. Valuable background material.

The United Nations in Action by Eugene P. Chase. McGraw-Hill. 1950. 464 pp. $4.50.

A comprehensive review of the United Nations, from the drafting of the Charter through its work in 1949, with some discussion of prospects of the world organization's future.

War and the Minds of Men by Frederick S. Dunn. Harper. 1950. 115 pp. $2.00.

A discussion of what Unesco can and cannot do. Dr. Dunn writes simply and realistically, avoiding the fault of demanding more of Unesco than that new and unique organization can fulfill.

Constitution of the United Nations by Alf Ross. Rinehart. 1950. 236 pp. $3.00.

An outline of the structure and function of the United Nations by a distinguished Scandinavian expert in international law. A basic reference work.

United States Participation in the United Nations. U. S. Government Printing Office, 1951. 429 pp. $1.00.

This summary report gives some indication of the impressively large amount of the activities of the USA within the United Nations.

UNESCO: Peace in the Minds of Men by Theodore Besterman. Praeger. 1951. 133 pp. $2.50.

A brief, instructive analysis of the work of Unesco.

Education for a World Society ed. by Christian O. Arndt and Samuel Everett. Harper. 1951. 273 pp. $3.50.

An excellent symposium by fifteen authorities, mostly educators. The specific tasks of education in helping to forge one world are analyzed.

SUGGESTED READING

The Lore of the Old Testament by Joseph Gaer. Little, Brown. 1951. 388 pp. $4.50.

A fascinating, completely absorbing book. It has the rugged strength and beauty of the Bible itself. A profoundly human book which brings the Old Testament to life, it should appeal to the scholar as well as to the general reader.

Freedom in God, 44 pp., Christian Humanism, 46 pp., The Self and Its Hazards, 46 pp., The Sovereignty of God and the World of God, 46 pp., Christianity and Society, 46 pp. Five booklets by E. L. Allen. Philosophical Library. 1951. 95 cents each.

Brief but illuminating guides to the thought of five important contemporary leaders of thought: Nicholas Berdyaev; Jacques Maritain; Karl Jaspers; Karl Barth; Reinhold Niebuhr.

The United States in World Affairs 1950 by Richard P. Stebbins and the Research Staff of the Council on Foreign Relations. Harper. 1951. 500 pp. $5.00.

An authoritative appraisal of recent USA relations with South America, Europe and Asia. Chronology of world events, bibliography and index.

Ex-Italian Somaliland by E. Sylvia Pankhurst. C. A. Watts, London. 1951. 460 pp. 12 s 6 d.

A carefully documented report on the present, critical situation of a small nation recently placed, by the UN, under the trusteeship of Italy. Photographs and maps.

Democracy and the Churches by James Hastings Nichols. Westminster. 1951. 298 pp. $4.50.

A distinguished study of the contributions — positive and negative — of Protestantism and Catholicism to "liberal democracy".

Prayers for Men in Service compiled by G. A. Cleveland Shrigley. 1950. 32 pp. 15 cents.

An excellent compilation for servicemen.

The Latin American Republics by Dana Gardner Munro. Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1950. 605 pp. $4.50.

The second edition of a standard work on the history of our southern neighbors.

A History of Mexico by Henry Bamford Parkes. Houghton Mifflin. 1950. 446 pp. $5.00.

A revision of one of the basic works on Mexico. Scholarly yet readable.

Natural Selection of Political Forces by Adolf A. Berle, Jr. University of Kansas Press. 1950. 105 pp. $2.00.

These lectures are an interesting combination of political science and philosophy used to explain the revolutionary ideas stemming from the French and American Revolutions and their expression today.

International Relations by Robert Strausz-Hupe and Stefan T. Possony. McGraw-Hill. 1950. 947 pp. $6.00.

A detailed, realistic analysis of international relations in our era, with the primary focus on the conflict between democracy and dictatorship.

Man is Not Alone by A. J. Heschel, Farrar, Strauss and Young. 1951. 306 pp. $3.75.

A philosophy of religion of the first importance. Reinhold Niebuhr has predicted that Dr. Heschel "will become a commanding and authoritative voice . . . in the religious life of America".

Modern Education and Human Values by Ralph Barton Perry, et al. University of Pittsburgh Press. 1950. 110 pp. $3.00.

A re-examination of our educational and social values in the light of the rapidly changing times.

Road to Agreement by Stuart Chase. Harper. 1951. 250 pp. $3.50.

An analysis of successful experiments in adjusting disputes between individuals or groups by means of arbitration and conciliation. Mr. Chase concludes that, given goodwill and recognition of certain fundamental principles of agreement, similar techniques can be used in the settlement of disputes among nations.

The Age of Terror by Leslie Paul. Beacon. 1951. 256 pp. $3.00.

This book is largely a study of present-day conditions in Europe, its geographical origins, its economy and idealogical struggles. Terror is also analyzed as one of the motivating forces of history.

The Survival of Political Man by Errol E. Harris. Hafner. 1950. 225 pp. $4.00.

A thoughtful exposition of the conditions underlying the world's present dilemma and man's effort to work out a practicable scheme for "international order".

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